

WASHINGTON

SUMMARIES OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

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State of Washington
Department of Agriculture
Laboratory Services Division
P.O. Box 42560
Olympia, WA 98504-2560
(360) 902-1908; FAX (360) 902-2094

Mary A. Martin TooheyAssistant Director
Linda Polzin.....Pest Program Manager
Thomas Wessels.....Plant Protection Program Manager
Dr. Clinton CampbellManaging Entomologist
Jeff Britt.....Plant Pathology Project Coordinator

KENT NURSERY INSPECTION / STATE NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL BOARD

1851 South Central Place, Suite 211
Kent, WA 98031

Thomas Dabalos.....Nursery Inspection Supervisor
(253) 872-6480; FAX (253) 872-6320
Lisa Lantz.....WSNWCB, Executive Secretary
(253) 872-2972; FAX (253) 872-6320

YAKIMA NURSERY INSPECTION/PLANT CERTIFICATION

Laboratory Services Division
Washington State Department of Agriculture
21 North First Avenue
Yakima, WA 98902

Ron Loyd.....Nursery Inspection/Plant Certification
(509) 225-2605; FAX (509) 454-7858
Greg Haubrich.....Weed Specialist
(509) 225-2604; FAX (509) 454-7858

YAKIMA SEED PROGRAM
Consumer and Producer Protection Division
21 North First Avenue, Suite 203
Yakima, WA 98902

Graydon Robinson.....Seed Inspection Program Manager
(509) 225-2630; FAX: (509) 454-4395

For more complete information on Washington's Agricultural Quarantines, please consult the **Washington Plant Quarantine Manual** or request copies of individual quarantines or summaries at the above address.

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Horticultural plant includes, but is not limited to, any horticultural, floricultural, and viticultural plant, for planting, propagation or ornamentation growing or otherwise. The term does not apply to cut plant material, except cuttings, budsticks, scion wood and similar plant parts used for propagative purposes, or to olericultural plants.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Each bundle, package or container of nursery stock shipped into Washington State must be accompanied by a certificate (tag, label, stamp, etc.) certifying that the plants are apparently free from plant pests. Shipments must meet marking requirements set in rule.

NOXIOUS WEED LIST

Noxious weeds are non-native plants that have been introduced to Washington through human actions. Because of their aggressive growth and lack of natural enemies in the state, these species can be highly destructive, competitive or difficult to control. These exotic species can reduce crop yields, destroy native plant and animal habitat, damage recreational opportunities, clog waterways, lower land values, and poison humans and livestock.

To help protect the state's resources, the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board adopts a State Noxious Weed List each year. This list categorizes weeds into three major classes - A, B, and C - according to the seriousness of the threat they pose to the state or a region of the state.

Class A Weeds

Class A weeds are non-native species with a limited distribution in Washington. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations is the highest priority.

Common name	Scientific name
bean-caper, Syrian.....	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
blueweed, Texas	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>
broom, Spanish.....	<i>Spartium junceum</i>
buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
clary, meadow	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>
cordgrass, salt meadow	<i>Spartina patens</i>
crupina, common.....	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
flax, spurge	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>
four o'clock, wild.....	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>
hawkweed, yellow devil	<i>Hieracium floribundum</i>
hogweed, giant.....	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
hydrilla.....	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
knapweed, bighead	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>
knapweed, Vochin	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>
lawnweed	<i>Solvia sessilis</i>
nightshade, silverleaf.....	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
peganum	<i>Peganum harmala</i>
sage, clary.....	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>
sage, Mediterranean.....	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>
saltcedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>
spurge, eggleaf	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>
starthistle, purple	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
thistle, Italian	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>
thistle, milk.....	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
thistle, slenderflower.....	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>
velvetleaf.....	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
woad, dyers.....	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>

Class B Weeds

Class B weeds are non-native species that are presently limited to portions of the state. Class B species are designated for control in regions where they are not yet widespread. Preventing infestations in these areas is a high priority. In regions where a Class B species is already abundant, control is decided at the local level, with containment as the primary goal.

Common name	Scientific name
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blackgrass.....	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>
blueweed.....	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
broom, Scotch.....	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
bryony, white.....	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
bugloss, annual.....	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>
bugloss, common.....	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
camelthorn.....	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>
carrot, wild.....	<i>Daucus carota</i>
catsear, common.....	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
chervil, wild.....	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
cinquefoil, sulfur.....	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
cordgrass, common.....	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
cordgrass, smooth.....	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>
daisy, oxeye.....	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
elodea, Brazilian.....	<i>Egeria densa</i>
fanwort.....	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
fieldcress, Austrian.....	<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>
gorse.....	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
hawkweed, mouseear.....	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>
hawkweed, orange.....	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
hawkweed, polar.....	<i>Hieracium atratum</i>
hawkweed, smooth.....	<i>Hieracium laevigatum</i>
hawkweed, yellow.....	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>
hedgearsley.....	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>
helmet, policeman's.....	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
herb-Robert.....	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
indigobush.....	<i>Amprpha fruticosa</i>
knapweed, black.....	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
knapweed, brown.....	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>
knapweed, diffuse.....	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
knapweed, meadow.....	<i>Centaurea jacea x nigra</i>
knapweed, Russian.....	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
knapweed, spotted.....	<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i>
kochia.....	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
lepyroclis.....	<i>Lepyroclis holosteoides</i>
loosestrife, garden.....	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
loosestrife, purple.....	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
loosestrife, wand.....	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
nutsedge, yellow.....	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
oxtongue, hawkweed.....	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>
parrotfeather.....	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>

pepperweed, perennial	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
puncturevine.....	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
ragwort, tansy	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
rocket, garden.....	<i>Eruca Vesicaria ssp</i>
sandbur, longspine.....	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
skeletonweed, rush.....	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
snapdragon, dwarf	<i>Chaenorrhinum minus</i>
sowthistle, perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis ssp. arvensis</i>
spurge, leafy.....	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
starthistle, yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
swainsonpea	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>
thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
thistle, plumeless.....	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
thistle, Scotch.....	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
toadflax, Dalmatian.....	<i>Linaria dalmatica ssp. dalmatica</i>
watermilfoil, Eurasian.....	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>

Class C Weeds

Class C weeds are other non-native weeds found in Washington. Many of these species are widespread in the state. Long-term programs of suppression and control are a local option, depending upon local threats and the feasibility of control in local areas.

Common name	Scientific name
babysbreath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
bindweed, field.....	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
canarygrass, reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
cockle, white.....	<i>Silene latifolia ssp. alba</i>
cocklebur, spiny.....	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>
cress, hoary	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
dodder, smoothseed alfalfa	<i>Cuscuta approximata</i>
goatgrass, jointed	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
henbane, black.....	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
houndstongue.....	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
knotweed, giant.....	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>
knotweed, Japanese.....	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
mayweed, scentless	<i>Matricaria perforata</i>
poison-hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
rye, cereal.....	<i>Secale cereale</i>
spikeweed	<i>Hemizonia pungens</i>
St. Johnswort, common.....	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>

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tansy, common.....	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
toadflax, yellow.....	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
thistle ,Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
whitetop, hairy	<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>
wormwood, absinth.....	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

I. GYPSY MOTH QUARANTINE

PEST: Gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*)

STATES REGULATED: All areas of the United States and Canada identified as high risk by USDA/APHIS/PPQ.

MATERIALS REGULATED: (1) Trees, shrubs with persistent woody stems, Christmas trees and parts of trees and shrubs except seeds, fruits and cones; (2) Timber and building materials (lumber, firewood, building blocks, etc.); (3) Mobile homes, recreational vehicles, trailers, boats, camping gear, and associated equipment; (4) Outdoor household articles (furniture, garden tools, etc.); (5) Any other article which may convey gypsy moth.

RESTRICTIONS: Articles that may be moved from a quarantine area outside the state: [1] Articles that originated in a non-infested area of the quarantine state or province; [2] Articles that have been examined and found free of gypsy moth life stages by an official of a Department of Agriculture, USDA, or a trained and approved private contractor; [3] Articles that have received an approved and monitored treatment; [4] Articles that were grown, produced or manufactured in such a manner that no stage of gypsy moth could be transmitted by them. These articles must have a certificate attached to the container or bill of lading attesting to one of the above conditions and stating the destination of the articles and the origin.

Conditions Under Which Non-Certificated Articles May Enter: [1] The articles are cleaned or treated at point of entry; or [2] The articles are sealed at point of entry and are treated, under WSDA supervision, at destination.

II. APPLE MAGGOT AND PLUM CURCULIO QUARANTINE

PEST: Apple Maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella*), Plum Curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*)

STATES REGULATED:

Apple maggot: The entire states of AL, AR, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NB, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI,

SC, SD, TX, TN, UT, VT, VA, WV, WI; the District of Columbia and any other states where apple maggot may be detected.

Plum Curculio: The entire states of AL, AR, CT, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NB, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TX, TN, UT, VT, VA, WV, WI; the District of Columbia and any other states where plum curculio may be detected.

MATERIALS REGULATED:

Apple Maggot: Fresh Apple (including crabapple), apricot, hawthorn (haw), nectarine, peach, pear (except commercially grown from California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah and Washington), plum, prune, quince and rose hips.

Plum Curculio: Fresh apple (including crabapple), apricot, blueberry, cherry, currant, grape, hawthorn (haw), huckleberry, nectarine, peach, pear, persimmon, plum, prune and quince.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles, accompanied by official certificate attesting to compliance, may be moved from quarantined areas under the following conditions: (1) The regulated commodities were grown outside the quarantined area, identity maintained, and repacked or shipped from within the quarantine area; (2) Apples were exposed to Controlled Atmosphere (CA) storage, in an approved facility, for a continuous period of 90 days at 38° F. or less; (3) Regulated commodities were held in cold storage for a continuous period of 40 days at 32° F. or less; (4) Commercially fresh fruit (regulated commodities) from California, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, and Washington may be shipped into and within Washington provided that: [a] the origin state conducted an adequate apple maggot (plum curculio for Utah and other where that pest may be found) survey, [b] WSDA receives immediate written notification of detections of regulated pests in counties where they have not been previously detected, [c] the origin state shall certify that the fruit came from an orchard found to be free from regulated pests and not under quarantine by the origin department of agriculture; (5) Commercial fresh apples (including crabapples), cherries, hawthorns (haw), plums and prunes produced in counties of California, Idaho, Oregon and Utah where apple maggot is known to occur and regulated articles produced in Utah counties where plum curculio is known to occur may enter Washington under special permit issued by the Director and accepted by the origin state.

III. JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

PEST: Japanese Beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newman)

STATES REGULATED: The entire states of AL, CT, DE, GA, IL, IN, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MO, NB, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, VT, VA, WV, WI; the District of Columbia; the Canadian Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

MATERIALS REGULATED: (1) Soil, humus, compost, and manure (except commercially packaged); (2) All balled and burlapped plants including containerized plants except bareroot plants free from soil; (3). Grass sod; (4) Plant crowns or roots, bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants except when all of these are free from soil; and (5) Other plants, plant parts or articles determined by the Director to present a hazard of spreading live Japanese Beetle due to infestation or exposure to infestation.

RESTRICTIONS: Each shipment must be accompanied by an official state or federal certificate certifying that the regulated article has been treated by WSDA approved methods and procedures to ensure that all Japanese Beetles have been eradicated. For information on approved treatments, contact WSDA.

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The Director may issue special permits allowing entry of articles otherwise prohibited. The permit will state the conditions under which entry is allowed.

IV. ONION WHITE ROT QUARANTINE

PEST: The fungus *Sclerotium cepivorum* which causes onion white rot disease

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Onions, garlic, leek, chive, shallots and other *Allium* spp.; tools and equipment used in onion and other *Allium* spp. crops; soil; livestock pastured on irrigated fields known to be infested with onion white rot.

RESTRICTIONS: (1) No regulated articles (onions or related) for the purpose of planting or propagation including bulbs, sets or seedlings may be imported into Adams, Franklin or Grant counties except: [a] from areas of this or other states where onion white rot is not known to occur and [b] each shipment has been certified as free from onion white rot. (2) No equipment or tools used on fields outside of Adams, Franklin and Grant counties where regulated articles are produced may be moved into these counties until the equipment or tools have been cleaned of all soil and sterilized by use of steam under pressure. The department may stop the movement of all such tools and equipment until cleaning is completed. (3) No livestock pastured on irrigated fields known to be infested with onion white rot or fed white rot infested plant parts may be imported into Adams, Franklin or Grant counties except into feed lots, cattle sale yards or exhibition sites such as fairs. (4) No white rot infested plant parts may be imported into Adams, Franklin or Grant counties for use as livestock feed.

V. CHESTNUT QUARANTINE

PESTS: Chestnut bark disease (*Endothia parasitica*), Large chestnut weevil (*Curculio caryatrypes*), Small chestnut weevil (*Curculio sayi*), Nut curculio (*Conotrachelus carinifer*), Oriental chestnut gall wasp (*Dryocosmus kuriphilus*)

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All species and variety of chestnut (*Castanea* spp.) and chinquapin (*Castanopsis* spp.) including trees, plants, plant parts, grafts, cuttings, scions, nuts, logs and firewood.

RESTRICTIONS: (1) Regulated articles produced in Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Utah may enter with a certificate stating that the shipment originated in these states; (2) Regulated articles produced in any area of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico or states east thereof may enter under one of the following conditions: [a] with a certificate affirming that the listed pests are not known to occur within the production area of the state, or [b] from an area where the listed pests are known to occur, with a certificate stating "freedom from" the listed pests and detailing the treatment used. Such treatment must be as recommended by the origin state department of agriculture or university extension service and approved by WSDA; (3) Nuts of all species and variety of chestnut or chinquapin, grown in and imported from foreign countries, may enter without restriction when shipped in unopened, original containers and regulated by USDA.

VI. EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE

PEST: European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* (hubn.))

STATES REGULATED: The entire states of AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NB, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI, and WY; the District of Columbia.

MATERIALS REGULATED: (1) Corn, broomcorn, sorghum, and sudan grass plants and all parts of these including seed and shelled grain, stalks, ears, cobs, and all other parts, fragments and debris from these; (2) Beans in the pod, beets, celery, bell pepper fruits, endive, swiss chard, and rhubarb (cut or plants with roots); (3) Cut flowers and entire plants of aster, chrysanthemum, calendula, cosmos, hollyhock, marigold, zinnia, Japanese hop, dahlia (except tubers without stems) and gladiolus (except corms without stems).

RESTRICTIONS: (1) Corn, broomcorn, sorghum and sudan grass must be accompanied by a certificate attesting that [a] the grain or seed has passed through a 1/2 inch mesh screen or been otherwise cleaned to be free from cobs or other debris that could harbor corn borer larvae and loaded into an inspected carrier free of debris capable of containing larvae, or [b] the grain or

seed has been fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 4 lbs./1000 ft.³ for 16 hours at 60° F. (2) Small lots of cleaned, shelled grain and seed of 100 lbs or less, or comprised of small packages of less than 10 lbs. are exempt from the certification requirement but are subject to inspection upon arrival. (3) Stalks, ears, cobs or other parts of corn, broomcorn, sorghum or sudan grass from quarantined areas may be admitted if they are accompanied by a certificate attesting that such have been fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 3 lbs./1000 ft.³ for 16 hours at 60° F. or otherwise disinfected in a manner approved by the Director. (4) Beans in the pod; beets; celery; bell pepper fruits; endive; Swiss chard; rhubarb (cut or plants with roots); cut flowers and entire plants of aster, chrysanthemum, calendula, cosmos, hollyhock, marigold, zinnia, Japanese hop, dahlia (except tubers without stems) and gladiolus (except corms without stems) from quarantined areas will be admitted with a certificate stating that [a] regulated items in the shipment have been inspected and found free of European corn borer, or [b] regulated items have been produced in a greenhouse where host plants have been regularly inspected and found free from European corn borer, or [c] regulated items have been treated with methyl bromide at a rate of 3 lbs./ 1000 ft.³ for 4 hours at 60° F. For exemptions, consult WSDA Quarantine Manual.

VII. GRAPE PHYLLOXERA QUARANTINE

PEST: Grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* (Fitch))

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All grape plants, grape rootstock and/or softwood cuttings (rooted or not); all equipment and tools that have been used for cultivation or harvest of grapes in infested areas. Excluded are hardwood cuttings taken during the period of full dormancy not including portions of the trunk of the plant and dried grape vines used for ornamental purposes.

RESTRICTIONS: Grape plants, grape rootstock and/or softwood cuttings may enter provided that they are: (1) Certified as coming from a phylloxera free area; or (2) Grown in an approved sterile media system; or (3) On small shipments of softwood cuttings (up to 500 cuttings), all articles have been carefully examined by an authorized inspector and found to be free from grape phylloxera; or (4) Have been subject to one of the following treatments and stored so as to prevent reinfestation: [a] Dormant rooted plants or rootstock have been washed so as to remove all soil or other growing media and emersed in hot water for not less than 3 nor more than 5 minutes at a temperature of not less than 125° F. (52° C.) not more than 130° F (55° C.). [b] Plants, rootstocks or cuttings are fumigated with methyl bromide at rate of 2 lbs/1000 ft.³ (0.908 kg/28 m³) for 3 hrs. at 65°-70° F (18.3-21.2° C.); or (5) Have been subjected to another treatment, determined to be effective and approved in writing by the Director. Equipment used for cultivation or harvesting of grapes in quarantined areas must be thoroughly washed or steam cleaned so as to remove all dirt and plant material prior to entry into the state of Washington.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT: The Plant Services Division of the Washington State Department of Agriculture shall be notified by U.S. mail or telefax prior to the shipment of regulated articles.

VIII. GRAPE VIRUS QUARANTINE

PEST: Fanleaf, Leafroll, Stem Pitting and Corky Bark virus diseases of grapes

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Grape plants and all their parts capable of propagation, except fruit.

RESTRICTIONS: Grape plants from areas under quarantine may enter provided that: (1) They have been inspected and certified by a state agency using testing by indexing on suitable indicator hosts for freedom from Fanleaf, Leafroll, Stem Pitting and Corky Bark virus diseases according to official certification standards, (2) All shipments are clearly marked on the package or container, and (3) Persons shipping or transporting regulated articles into the state shall notify the WSDA prior to shipment.

IX. PEACH YELLOWS, LITTLE PEACH AND RED SUTURE DISEASES QUARANTINE

PESTS: The mycoplasma-like organisms that cause Peach Yellows disease, Little Peach disease and Red Suture disease.

STATES REGULATED: The entire states of AL, CT, DE, FL, IL, IN, KY, MD, MS, MI, MS, NJ, NY, NC, OH, RI, SC, TN, VA, and WV; the District of Columbia.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All trees and all parts capable of propagation including cuttings, budsticks, scions, and rootstocks (except seeds i.e. fruit pits) of all species of the genus *Prunus* except those species determined not to be hosts.

RESTRICTIONS: Plants and propagative parts of the restricted *Prunus* species, except symptomless carriers or plants budded onto symptomless carriers, shall be permitted entry provided that the following requirements are met: (1) Each species and variety is properly labeled as to scientific name and state of origin; (2) Each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the Department of Agriculture or state university of the state of origin verifying that the plants or propagative parts have been certified in accordance with the regulations of an official certification program including inspection and indexing on suitable indicator hosts or by another officially recognized method for "freedom from" Peach Yellows, Little Peach and Red Suture

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Diseases; (3) Peach Yellows, Little Peach and Red Suture Disease symptoms were not found during the period when the stock was growing or budwood taken either on or within one mile of the growing ground; (4) No symptomless plum species or other species on symptomless plum understock existed on the growing ground during the production of the nursery stock. The following symptomless hosts and all parts capable of propagation including their use as understock are prohibited entry into the state of Washington: American plum (*Prunus americana*); myrobalan plum, cherry plum, "Atropurpurea," purple leaf plum (*Prunus cerasifera*); European plum, prune (*Prunus domestica*); hortulan plum (*Prunus hortulana*); wild goose plum (*Prunus munsoniana*); Japanese plum (*Prunus salicina*); hybrids of any of the above and wild native species of plum.

X. PEACH ROSETTE DISEASE QUARANTINE

PEST: The mycoplasma-like organism that causes Peach Rosette disease

STATES REGULATED: The entire states of AL, AR, FL, GA, MS, SC, TN, WV.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All trees and all parts capable of propagation including cuttings, budsticks, scions, and rootstocks (except seeds i.e. fruit pits) of all species of the genus *Prunus* except those species determined not to be hosts.

RESTRICTIONS: Plants and propagative parts of the restricted *Prunus* species, except symptomless carriers or plants budded onto symptomless carriers, shall be permitted entry provided that the following requirements are met: (1) Each species and variety is properly labeled as to scientific name and state of origin; (2) Each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the Department of Agriculture or state university of the state of origin verifying that the plants or propagative parts have been certified in accordance with the regulations of an official certification program including inspection and indexing on suitable indicator hosts or by another officially recognized method for "freedom from" Peach Rosette Disease; (3) Peach Rosette Disease symptoms were not found during the period when the stock was growing or budwood taken either on or within one mile of the growing ground; (4) No symptomless plum species or other species on symptomless plum understock existed on the growing ground during the production of the nursery stock. The following symptomless hosts and all parts capable of propagation including their use as understock are prohibited entry into the state of Washington: the "Wilson" cultivar of apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*); Mariana plums (*Prunus cerasifera* x *P. munsoniiana*); Any tree grafted on Mariana plum understock.

XI. PEACH MOSAIC VIRUS DISEASE QUARANTINE

PEST: The virus that causes Peach Mosaic Virus Disease, and any virus capable of producing identical symptoms.

STATES REGULATED: The entire states of AZ and NM. Parts of CO, TX, and CA.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All trees and all parts capable of propagation including cuttings, budsticks, scions, and rootstocks (except seeds i.e. fruit pits) of all species, varieties and hybrids of almond, apricot, peach, plum, prune, nectarine, Manchu cherry and western sand cherry.

RESTRICTIONS: Permit: All regulated articles are prohibited entry into the state of Washington except by permit from the Director providing mandatory provisions or conditions under which entry is allowed.

XII. PEACH ROSETTE MOSAIC VIRUS DISEASE QUARANTINE

PEST: The virus that causes Peach Rosette Mosaic Virus Disease.

STATES REGULATED: In the state of MI, the counties of Berrien, Kalamazoo and Van Buren.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All trees and all parts capable of propagation including cuttings, budsticks, scions, and rootstocks (except seeds i.e. fruit pits) of all peach trees and blueberry plants.

RESTRICTIONS: Permit: All regulated articles are prohibited entry into the state of Washington except by permit from the Director providing mandatory provisions or conditions under which entry is allowed.

XIII. BLUEBERRY QUARANTINE

PEST: Blueberry maggot (*Rhagoletis mendax*)

STATES REGULATED: The entire states of AL, AR, CT, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MS, MI, MN, MO, NB, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TX, TN, VT, VA, WV, WI; and the District of Columbia.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Fresh fruit of blueberries.

RESTRICTIONS: No restrictions are placed on the shipment of frozen blueberries which arrive under refrigeration to ensure that they are in a solid frozen state. Blueberries which are held in cold storage for a continuous period of 40 days or more at a constant temperature of 32 degrees fahrenheit or less may be admitted when the lot or shipment is accompanied by an official certificate from the state of origin attesting to compliance.

Fresh blueberries may be admitted when fumigated with methyl bromide at atmospheric pressure by one of the following schedules: [a] 32 g/m^3 (2 lbs./1,000 ft.³) for 2 hours at 27.7°C (82°F), or

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above; or [b] 32 g/m³ (2 lbs./1,000 ft.³) for 2-1/2 hours at 22.2°C - 27.2°C (72°F-81°F); or [c] 32 g/m³ (2lbs./1,000 ft.³) for 3 hours at 16.6°C - 21.6°C (62°F-71°F); or [d] 32 g/m³ (2 lbs./1,000 ft.³) for 3-1/2 hours at 10°C -16.1°C (50°F-61°F).

Fumigation must be monitored and supervised by an authorized representative of the origin state's department of agriculture. Each shipment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the state of origin evidencing compliance and stating the number of cartons in the shipment and the name and address of the consignee. All shipping containers (flats) must be stamped or tagged indicating that the blueberries have been fumigated.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT: Effective July 7, 1990, a copy of the phytosanitary certificate and the estimated date of arrival of fumigated, fresh blueberry shipments must be sent, prior to shipment, by mail or electronically to WSDA.

XIV. HOP DISEASE QUARANTINE

PESTS: Verticillium wilt caused by *Verticillium albo-atrum*; Ilar viruses

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants and all parts of hops (*Humulus lupulus* L.) except the kiln dried cone.

RESTRICTIONS: Hop plants and parts may enter provided that they have been certified by the program of an official state agency. Such program must include: (1) At least two field inspections during the growing season; (2) Certification tolerances that do not exceed: Zero percent for *Verticillium* wilt caused by *Verticillium albo-atrum* and zero percent for Ilar viruses; (3) All shipments apparently free of plant pests; and (4) All plants produced under official certification regulations and meeting official standards.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT: Persons shipping regulated articles into this state shall notify WSDA of the nature and quantity of each shipment, the expected date of arrival at destination, the name of the intended receiver and the destination.

XV. LYTHRUM QUARANTINE

PEST: Plants of the Lythrum species *Lythrum salicaria* and *Lythrum virgatum*.

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All plants, plant parts and seeds of *Lythrum salicaria*, *Lythrum virgatum* and any hybrid cross of these. This includes, but is not limited to, purple loosestrife and the plants with the horticultural names the beacon, fire candle, brightness, lady sackville, Mr. Robert, Robert's, happy, roseum superbum, purple spire, rose queen, the rocket, morden pink, morden gleam, morden rose, dropmore purple, and tomentosum.

RESTRICTIONS: It is prohibited to transplant, buy, sell, offer for sale, or to distribute plants or seeds of the species *Lythrum salicaria* or *Lythrum virgatum* into or within the state or to transplant wild plants and/or plant parts of these species in the state.

XVI. NOXIOUS WEED SEED AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PESTS: The following Noxious Weeds :

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAMES
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	indigobush, lead plant
<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	common bugloss, alkanet, anchusa
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	wild chervil
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle, nodding thistle
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed
<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	brown knapweed, rayed knapweed, brown centaury, horse-knobs, hardheads
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed
<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>	bighead knapweed
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	black knapweed
<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>	Vochin knapweed
<i>Chaenorrhinum minus</i>	dwarf snapdragon
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	oxeye daisy, white daisy, whiteweed, field daisy, marguerite, poorland flower
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom
<i>Daucus carota</i>	wild carrot, Queen Anne's lace
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	blueweed, blue thistle, blue devil, viper's bugloss, snake flower
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed, giant cow parsnip
<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	Venice mallow, flower-of-an-hour, bladder ketmia, modesty, shoo-fly
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	orange hawkweed, orange paintbrush, red daisy, flameweed, devil's weed, grim-the-collier
<i>Hieracium pratense</i>	yellow hawkweed, yellow paintbrush, devil's paintbrush, yellow devil, field hawkweed, king devil

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<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	common St. Johnswort, goatweed, St. Johnswort
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyers' woad
<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	kochia, summer-cyprus, burning bush, fireball, Mexican fireweed
<i>Linaria genistifolia</i> spp. <i>dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed
<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>	wild four o'clock, umbrella-wort
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle
<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	unicorn-plant
<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>	Mediterranean sage
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	milk thistle
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	hedgearsley
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse, furze
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	Syrian bean-caper

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All plants, plant parts, and seeds in packets, blends, and "wildflower mixes" of the regulated species listed above.

RESTRICTIONS: It is prohibited to transport, buy, sell, offer for sale or distribute plants or plant parts of the regulated species within the state of Washington or to sell, offer for sale or distribute seed packets of the seed, flower seed blends or "wildflower mixes" of these species within the state.

XVII. WETLAND AND AQUATIC WEED QUARANTINE

PESTS: The following Wetland and Aquatic Plants and Weeds:

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla
<i>Spartina patens</i>	salt meadow cordgrass
<i>Spartina anglica</i>	common cordgrass
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	smooth cordgrass
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> *	Parrot's-Feather, parrotfeather or waterfeather
<i>Egeria densa</i> or <i>Elodea densa</i>	Brazilian elodea or egeria

* Also known as *M. brasiliense* or *M. proserpinacoides*

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All plants and plant parts of the regulated plants.

RESTRICTIONS: It is prohibited to transport, buy, sell, offer for sale or distribute plants or plant parts of the regulated species within the state of Washington.

XVIII. ANNUAL BLUEGRASS QUARANTINE

PESTS: The seeds of annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) and its known strains

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Grass seed which is planted for seed increase except Big Bluegrass, Upland Bluegrass, Brome, Meadow Fescue, Tall Fescue, Oatgrass, Orchardgrass, Timothy or Wheatgrass.

RESTRICTIONS: Seed moved or shipped into the regulated area must have a test report from an official seed laboratory showing freedom from annual bluegrass. Any person shipping, moving or transporting any seed stock for planting purposes in the regulated area that does not have an official "annual bluegrass quarantine tag" shall: [a] state where and when the seed stock can be officially sampled; or [b] have an official copy of the laboratory analysis showing "freedom from" attached; or [3] submit a representative sample for analysis. Upon analysis showing "freedom from", WSDA will tag each bag with an official "annual bluegrass quarantine" tag. Regulated area includes Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima counties.

XIX. ROUGH BLUEGRASS QUARANTINE

PESTS: The seeds of rough bluegrass (*Poa trivialis*) and its known strains

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Seed stocks of all varieties of Kentucky bluegrass. (2) Seed production fields of rough bluegrass. (3) This quarantine shall not apply to seed sown for forage or turf.

RESTRICTIONS: Seed moved or shipped into the regulated area must have a test report from

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an official seed laboratory showing freedom from rough bluegrass. Any person shipping, moving or transporting any seed stock for planting purposes in the regulated area that does not have an official "rough bluegrass quarantine tag" shall: [a] state where and when the seed stock can be officially sampled; or [b] have an official copy of the laboratory analysis showing "freedom from" attached; or [3] submit a representative sample for analysis. Upon analysis showing "freedom from", WSDA will tag each bag with an official "rough bluegrass quarantine" tag. Regulated areas include all counties in the state of Washington lying east of the Cascade Crest. This quarantine does not apply to seed production of fields of rough bluegrass grown in Benton, Klickitat, or Yakima counties.

XX. BEAN SEED QUARANTINE

PESTS: The following bacterial and fungal diseases of beans and any new strains or variations of these identified in the future:

Halo Blight (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *phaseolicola* (Young et al)); Common Bean Blight (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *phaseoli* (Smith) Dye); Fusious Blight (*Xanthomonas phaseoli* var. *fuscans* (Burk.)); Bean anthracnose disease (*Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* (Sacc. & Magn.) Scrib.); Brown spot disease (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* (Van Hall)) only strains virulently pathogenic to beans (*Phaseolus*); Bean bacterial wilt (*Corynebacterium flaccumfaciens* ssp. *flaccumfaciens* (Hedges) Dows.)

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All seeds of common beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) and Adzuki beans (*Vigna angularis*) intended for planting purposes; bean plants and parts of plants; crop residue from the harvest of infected bean plants.

Note: the quarantine applies only to the counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima.

RESTRICTIONS: No beans that are contaminated with the listed diseases may be planted, or sold, shipped or transported for seed purposes in the regulated area.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT: WSDA shall be notified, prior to shipping, of a person's intent to ship, move or transport any bean seed into the regulated area. Such notice shall include a copy of the official certificate.

Note: This quarantine contains additional conditions by area of production of the seed. Contact WSDA for full copy.

XXI. SEED POTATO QUARANTINE

PESTS: Bacterial, Fungal, Viral and Nematode Diseases of Potatoes

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Seed potatoes for commercial plantings in excess of one acre or for seed production. Regulated area: the entire counties of Adams, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Grays Harbor, King, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Mason, Pend Oreille, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Stevens, Thurston, Walla Walla, Whatcom, Whitman and Yakima.

RESTRICTIONS: All seed potatoes propagated for commercial production or for seed production in the regulated area the state shall be from certified seed, produced as a part of a certified seed potato program in the state or country of origin and accepted as certified by the program.

XXII. POTATO VIRUS Y NECROTIC STRAIN QUARANTINE

PESTS: Potato Virus Y Necrotic Strain (PVY-N)

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: (1) All seed potatoes originating in the Province of Prince Edward Island, Canada, potato inspection districts 1 through 4; (2) All seed potatoes of the Atlantic variety originating in the Province of Prince Edward Island, Canada, potato inspection districts 5 and 6; (3) All seed potatoes originating in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, that are progeny of potatoes of the Atlantic variety that originated in Prince Edward Island in 1989 or 1990; (4) All other seed potatoes grown on farms where potatoes identified in 1 or 2 above are grown; (5) All other seed potatoes originating in any other location within Canada, except the Province of Newfoundland and the Land District of South Saanich of Vancouver Island, British Columbia that are progeny of potatoes of the Atlantic variety that originated in Prince Edward Island in 1989 or 1990.

RESTRICTIONS: It is prohibited to cut for seed, plant, move, sell or transport any regulated article that arrived in the state of Washington prior to February 27, 1991 until inspected and released by the department. It is prohibited to transport regulated articles directly, indirectly, diverted or reconsigned into the state of Washington.

XXIII. BEAN SEEDBORN VIRAL DISEASE QUARANTINE

PESTS: Seedborne viral diseases of beans, such as but not limited to Bean Common Mosaic Virus, and Adzuki Mosaic Virus and any new strains or variations identified in the future.

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All seeds of common beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) and Adzuki beans (*Vigna angularis*) intended for planting purposes; bean plants and parts of plants; crop residue from the harvest of infected bean plants. Regulated areas: The entire counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima.

RESTRICTIONS: (1) No bean seed shall be planted, or sold, shipped, or transported for seed purposes, or knowingly received, into the regulated area which are known to be contaminated with bean seedborne viral diseases and which do not comply with the requirements of the Bean Seed Quarantine. (2) Bean seed, that otherwise qualifies, may be received for planting purposes, planted, sold, shipped or transported if that seed meets one of the following criteria: (a) The bean variety (cultivar) is known to be uniform for the dominant I-gene (Documentation of evidence of uniformity must accompany the seed shipment. Undocumented cultivars are subject to serology and/or grow out testing to determine freedom from bean seedborne viral diseases); or (b) The bean seed has been tested by the serology method (ELISA) and has been found to be free from bean seedborne viral diseases; or (c) The bean seed has been tested by the serology method and has been found to be positive for seedborne viral diseases and on a subsequent growout test, the sample is found free from bean seedborne viral diseases. (3) All serology tests shall be based on an official one pound sample of untreated bean seed for each fifty thousand pounds of bean seed or fraction thereof. (4) All bean seed from outside the regulated area shall be accompanied by an official certificate documenting compliance with this quarantine.

XXIV. LENTIL ANTHRACNOSE QUARANTINE

PEST: Lentil anthracnose caused by the fungus *Colletotrichum truncatum* (Schwein)

STATES REGULATED: The Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the states of North Dakota, South Dakota and any other state or territory of the United States and foreign countries known to confirmed the presence of anthracnose of lentils.

MATERIAL Regulated: Lentils used or intended to be used as seed.

RESTRICTIONS: The sale, offering to sell, transporting, distributing and/or planting lentils originating from the quarantine area the quarantined area. The director may issue a special permit

allowing entry of articles otherwise prohibited.